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MEXICO / this month



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OF SPECIAL INTEREST

October 1 to 12 — Huge exposition of photographs and exhibits, which depict 100 years of Mexican history. Shown in the National Auditorium (on Reforma Ave. behind Chapultepec Park).

Friday 4 — Fiesta which includes a battle with flowers, in Valle de Bravo, México. (See Fiestas & Spectacles).

Friday 4 — Fiesta in Oaxaca City, with Plumed Dancers and other folkloric dances. (See Fiestas & Spectacles).

Saturday 12 — Ceremony held at Santa María del Tule, near Oaxaca City, around the venerable ahuehuete tree, which is reputed to be the world's oldest.

Saturday 12 — Columbus Day, called *Día de la Raza* in Mexico, is celebrated in Mexico City by Indians dancing around the monument to Cuauhtémoc and Columbus and by other people going to the Hipódromo to watch the horses. Other towns celebrate in individual fashion. (See article this issue, The Day of The Race).

Friday 18 — The official Mexican Dance season of the National Institute of Fine arts opens at Bellas Artes theater.

Sunday 13 to Sunday 20 — The first Regional Industrial, Commercial, Livestock and Cultural Fair of the State of Tlaxcala will be celebrated in the city of Tlaxcala.

Sunday 20 to Sunday 27 — The XVII Congress of the International Society of Surgeons will assemble in Mexico City at the National School of Medicine (University City), to study the problems of cancer in relation to surgery.



Beginning Friday Nov. 1 to Saturday Nov. 2 Colorful celebrations for the Day of the Dead. In Mexico City the traditional stage play *Don Juan Tenorio* is put on in many theaters.

Preview

WHAT TO SEE, WHERE TO GO IN

October



IN THIS ISSUE WE ARE FEATURING

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festas & spectacles

Delicias, Chihuahua, Oct. 1-7. Cotton fair featuring election of a queen, a parade of allegorical floats, sports events, bullfights, horse races, fireworks and dances.

Pachuca, Hidalgo, Oct. 1-31. Agricultural and industrial fair consisting largely of exhibits, but will include games, charro races, regional dances and rodeos.

Zapotlán del Rey, Jalisco, Oct. 1-8. The men of Jalisco are the prototype of the Mexican charro (cowboy) so their rodeo exhibitions are an integral part of this traditional town fair. There will also be cockfights, horse races, bullfights and regional dances in which the beautiful women of the Bajío country will perform the "Jarabe Tapatio."

Antonio Escobedo, Jalisco, Oct. 4-10. Town fiesta including dances, fireworks and church bazaars.

Valle de Bravo, México, Oct. 4. A fiesta of religious character dedicated to San Francisco, patron saint of the town. The festivities in this picturesque town are filled with folkloric accents including religious ceremonies and a battle of flowers.

Constancia del Rosario, Oaxaca, Oct. 3-7. Folklore is the main attraction of this religious fiesta with regional dances and songs and music of the area.

Espinal, Oaxaca, Oct. 10-25. Town fair with regional dances and celebrations.

Oaxaca City, Oct. 4. Religious fiesta honoring San Francisco. A unique opportunity

to catch a glimpse of the varied Indian traditions which make up the history of Oaxaca. Indians from every part of the state will join in the celebration in their regional costumes and exhibit their traditional dances, some of which are world famous. San Francisco will be honored simultaneously in other towns that bear his name.

Purísima del Rincón, Guanajuato, Oct. 12-20. This profoundly religious celebration has a special splendor because Guanajuato is one of the states in the Republic that has most carefully preserved its traditions. Processions, dances and jaropeos (rodeos).

Zapotlán el Grande, Jalisco, Oct. 22-31. Village celebration including cockfights, charreadas, bullfights, horseraces, dances and fireworks.

Tarandacuso, Guanajuato, Oct. 23-26. Fiesta dedicated to the patron saint of the city.

In answer to many readers

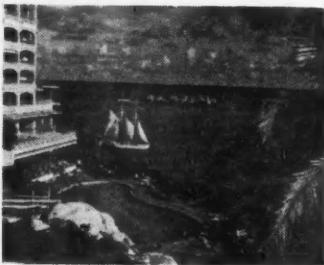
extra information, yes

If you are a subscriber to MTM, you can pick our brains either by letter or in person. If you are not a subscriber we cannot be so free with our services. However, if your question is a simple one, still no charge; and if the matter requires research or legwork, the charge will be as nominal as we can make it.

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art

Central de Arte Moderno, Av. Juárez 4. Permanent collection of the works of Rivera, Siquieros, Tamayo, Charlot, Dr. Atl, Chávez Morado and others.

Galería Antonio Souza, Génova 61-2. Exhibition of sketches and oils by Von Gunden and sculptures by Kestenbaum.

Galería Carmel. Carmel-Arts (Restaurant Carmel), Génova 70-A. Oils and abstract paintings by the young American artist Bergman.

Galería de Arte Mexicano, Milán 18. Exhibition of modern religious art.

Galería de Artes Plásticas de la Ciudad de México, in the pergola of the Central Alameda. Exhibition by Saturnino Herrán with some works by Angel Bolívar.

Galería de Artistas Mexicanos Unidos, Hamburgo 36. Permanent exhibit by its members. Painting, engraving, sculpture, lithography, etc. Monthly auction.

Galería Diego Rivera, Ignacio Mariscal 70. Permanent exhibit of the works of Diego Rivera. Old and recent works of the artist for sale.

Galería Metropolitana de Arte, Havre 10. A collection of works by both Mexican and foreign artists.

Galería Proteo, Génova 39, second floor. Major works by the Dominican painter Clara Ledesma will be shown from Oct. 3-29.

Galerías Romano, José María Marroqui 5. Celebration of the gallery's 200th exhibition of plastic arts with a collection that includes works by José Muñoz, Teléforo Herrera, Héctor Trillo, Héctor Castillón, Antonio Mendoza, Francisco Becerril, Ramón Zurita, Héctor Cruz and Herrera Castañeda. Oils, sculpture, sketches and engravings.

Instituto de Arte de México, Puebla 141. Exhibition of paintings, sketches and engravings.

For MTMers

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ings by Miguel Romo González along with a showing by several painters studying at the University of Guanajuato.

Galerías Chapultepec, at the entrance to Chapultepec Park near the monument to the Niños Héroes. "Visión de Yucatán." Exhibition sponsored by the Instituto Nacional de Artes, the state of Yucatán and the Grupo Asociación Civil Yucateca.

Galerías Pemex, Av. Juárez 89. Sept. 12-Oct. 14. exhibit of paintings by María Luisa Robles. Oct. 16-30, sketches and oils by Guillermo Wesdahl.

MEXICO CITY

Museo Nacional de Artes e Industrias Populares, Av. Juárez 44. Permanent collection of popular arts. Ceramics, glass, wood, textile, jewelry, etc.

Museo Nacional de Artes Plásticas, Palacio de Bellas Artes. Permanent collection of Pre-Cortesian, Colonial, Modern and Contemporary art. Murals by Rivera, Orozco, Tamayo and Siqueiros. A special exhibition of Mexican scenic design for the theater is now being held in the main salon.

Auditorio Nacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Exposition by the Ministry of Public Education covering 100 years of Mexican constitutional history.

theater

Viaje de un Largo Día Hacia la Noche — Eugene O'Neill's autobiographical play, Long Day's Journey Into Night, presented in theater-in-the-round. Isabela Corona heads a cast that includes Augusto Benedito, Jorge Del Campo, José Alonso and Nancy Cárdenas. Produced and directed by Xavier Rojas. Teatro del Granero, behind the National Auditorium on Reforma. 20-85-45. Daily at 8:30 pm except Monday; Saturday 7:15 and 10 pm; Sunday 5 and 8:30 pm.

Requiem a una Monja — William Faulkner's novel, Requiem to a Nun, adapted for the theater by Julio Alejandro. Leading roles performed by the producers, Rita Macedo and Ernesto Alonso, and director Fernando Mendoza. Teatro Sullivan, Sullivan 25. 46-07-72. Week-days at 8 pm; Saturday, 7:15 and 9:45 pm and Sunday, 5 and 8 pm.

Suenan las Campanas — The musical review, Bells are Ringing, starring Silvia Pinal with Miguel Manzano and Manolita Salval. Directed by Luis de Llano. Teatro del Bosque, behind the National Auditorium on Reforma. 20-88-38. Daily at 8 pm; Saturday at 7 and 10 pm and Sunday at 5 and 8 pm.

La Cigüeña Dijo Sí — A Spanish comedy written by Carlos Llopis and featuring Anita Blanch and Francisco Jambrina. Directed by Salvador Novo. Teatro Moderno, Marsella 23. 35-24-85. Two performances daily at 7:15 and 9:45 pm; Sunday at 5 and 8 pm.

El Mal de la Juventud — Ferdinand Brookner's drama on sexual complexes, translated by María Luisa Ocampo. Beatriz Aguirre and Juan José Miguez take the leading roles, supported by Meche Pasqual, María Rivas, Héctor Gómez and Héctor López Portillo. Teatro Juárez, Av. Oaxaca 58. 35-04-74. Two performances daily at 7:15 and 9:45 pm; Sunday at 5 and 8 pm.

Panorama Desde el Puente — Seki-Sano directs Arthur Miller's A View From the Bridge in Spanish with Wolf Rubinsky and Adriana Roel in the starring parts. Teatro del Músico, Plaza de la República

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and Vallarta. 46-88-09. Weekdays at 8 pm; two performances Saturday at 7:15 and 9:45 pm and Sunday at 5 and 8 pm.

Cafigula — Cardona and Landeta present Albert Camus' modern, poetic version in a theater-in-the-round performance. Tuesdays only at 9 pm in the Restaurant Chapultepec. Sergio de Bustamante, Victor Manuel Luján, Francisco Salvador and Hilda Villalta. Next door to the Cine Chapultepec on Paseo de la Reforma. 46-21-46.

music

Opera — International season, Oct. 1-31, with the participation of the National Symphony Orchestra. Palace of Fine Arts at 9 pm. Manon, Rigoletto, La Bohème, Elixir, Alida, Carmen, Il Trovatore and Tosca. Leading singers: Irma González Rosita Rimoch, Anita Cerquetti, Giano Poggi, and Aldo Protti.

bullfights

Plaza de Toros del Torero, better known as **Cuatro Caminos**. Bullfights every Sunday at 4 pm. This is the **nevillada "de lujo"** (special amateur) season, so called because the participating **nevilleros** are already famous and ready to achieve matador status.

horses

Racing: Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays at 2 pm. at the Hipódromo de las Américas. The Handicap of the Day of the Race will be held on Oct. 12.

sports

Ice Hockey: Arena México, Dr. Lucio. Games Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8:30.

Ice Skating: Arena México, Dr. Lucio. Rink open to the public Monday, Wednesday and Thursday from 1 to 9 pm; Tuesday and Friday from 1 to 7 pm; and Saturday and Sunday from 10 am. to 9 pm.

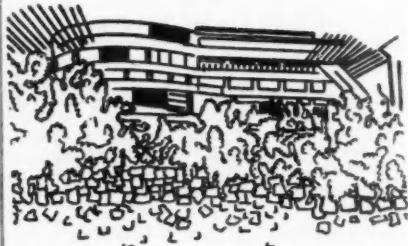
Boxing: Arena Coliseo, Perú 77. Matches Wednesday and Saturday at 9 pm; and Monday and Thursday at 8:30 pm. The featherweight championship bout between Victor Manuel Quijano and Kid Anáhuac will be held Oct. 19.

Wrestling: Arena Coliseo, Perú 77. Events Tuesday and Friday at 8:30 pm and Sundays at 5 pm. Bouts at Arena Cine Politeama Thursdays at 9 pm.

Regattas: Oct. 12. Boat races to celebrate the "Day of the Race" at Gonzalo N. Santos dock and the Club Náutico de San Luis in San Luis Potosí. The Club Náutico Mexicano, Insurgentes 953 will sponsor boat excursions and water sports Oct. 10 in Veracruz.

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City of
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OCTOBER CLIMATE

CITY	TEMP. (°F.)	RAIN (Inches)
Acapulco	81	6.6
Cuernavaca	67	3.3
Guadalajara	65	2.1
Mérida	78	4.5
México, D.F.	59	1.3
Monterrey	71	4.3
Oaxaca	67	1.7
Puebla	60	2.3
Tacoz	68	3.6
Tehuantepec	68	3.6
Veracruz	78	6.0

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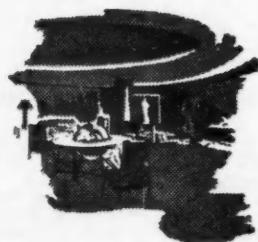


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Tennis: Club Deportivo Chapultepec. National Pro Championship Tournament, singles, doubles and mixed. Dates of matches not yet set.

Soccer: Football Stadium of Ciudad de los Deportes and in the Stadium of University City. World championship matches.

Frontón: (Jai Alai) Frontón México, Plaza de la República. Games daily except Wednesday at 6 pm. Admission 8 and 10 pesos.

Football, University City Stadium. Major League American football championship. Oct. 4, Polytechnic vs Penthathlon; Oct. 5 AMM vs University; Oct. 11, Polytechnic vs AMM; Oct. 12, University vs Penthathlon; Oct. 19, Polytechnic vs University; Oct. 26, University vs Penthathlon; Oct. 29, Polytechnic vs AMM. (AMM is the Medical Military Academy). Football is an intensely partisan sport here. The games between Polytechnic and the University are classics because of the intense rivalry between the two institutions.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST IN COMING MONTHS

Anniversary — of the start of the Mexican Revolution, Nov. 20. Fairs, sporting events and fireworks through the Republic and at the Hipódromo, the 20th of November Classic Race.

San Juan de los Lagos, Jalisco — Fiesta which lasts from Nov. 28 to Dec. 13. Bull-



fights, cockfights, horse races and regional dances. Large crowds attend.

San Diego Tekax, Yucatán — This village celebrates the anniversary of its patron saint with fervor and fiesta. There are religious processions in honor of the miraculous image of San Diego and the populace dances the Jarana, one of Mexico's loveliest folk dances.

San Martin, Jalisco — St Martin's Day is November 11, and, since he is patron of this village 8 days of religious and secular ceremonies take place beginning Nov. 3.

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We have tried each month in this column to impose two or three mischievous thoughts, but this time we have come across so ponderous a one that it will have to get along by itself. The approach of All Saints Day and All Souls Day turns the minds of the living to the dead.

Some of the things said about the dead are in the form of epitaphs, a number of them whimsical for which we have an aversion because they pretend to be words from the deceased while being words conceived by the living in their last cups. On the other hand, we are attracted to what the living have to say, obituarily, about the defunct. The formality of reports on the deceased constitutes one of our most interesting mores, and we turn to the New York Times as our standard of reference. The first column to the left, out of eight, where the Occidental reader is expected to start out, is headlined with finality: so-and-so "dies" (as if the demise were in progress while you read,) or, such-and-such "dead". The columns to the right carry on with only a suggestion of what they are loathe to say, for example, "Dr. Apprentice, 91, Dentist Since 06," or, "Harold Burnham, Entomologist, 91," and there is only the implication that "nine" and "one" are the terminal digits.

You would think that this delicacy would be all our more could ask, but unhappily not. The text of each column follows a pattern. The cause of death unless it be heart attack or cancer, must be left a mystery: (violent death, as an exception, is segregated to another page,) "died after a brief illness," — we wonder of what nature, what virulence? — or "succumbed after a prolonged illness," — after what program or diagnosis? our reasonable questions are never answered. For some moreetic reason we are supposed to be satisfied with anything told us about the departed without any explanation of the crucial circumstances of their departure. If the dead could, we think they would want to know as much about how they left off as we do.

From our readers

Dear Editor:

In a recent issue of MTM I noticed a request for information about trailer travel in Mexico. My wife and I spent several months in Mexico last year hauling our home-built trailer through Mexico. Although we are a little vague about names and places I will write what I can remember and maybe you can fill in the blanks.

We crossed at Reynosa and the procedure was much the same as previous experience with customs except that they added the trailer and its special accessories to our tourist card. Anyway we were all through in a little over an hour and on our way to Monterrey where we stayed in the Royal Courts and Trailer Camp.

Neither the wife nor myself noticed a trailer camp between Monterrey and Mexico City, but we didn't really start looking until it got dark and then it was too late. However we did try something that was to help us in many places in our travels in Mexico. We pulled into a tourist camp — I think it was Ciudad Valles — and asked the manager to let us park our trailer. He not only gave us permission, but insisted on leading out an electrical connection for us.

As you know Mexico City is full of individualistic drivers who like to drive with flourishes. This is difficult when you are pulling a trailer and I strongly advise crossing the city in the early hours of the morning. About five a.m. would be the best time. There are two trailer courts I know of there. We still have the address of one in the Villa Obregón section of the city: Calle Hortensia 235.

I don't think that there are any trailer courts between Mexico City and Acapulco, although the Hotel Mandel in Cuernavaca does allow trailers space and may even furnish water and electricity. If your destination is Acapulco it doesn't really matter, for on the new super highway it is no more than an eight hour trip if you are pulling a reasonably light rig. And once in Acapulco there is the Playa Suave Trailer Court with complete accommodations for trailers. All in all we found trailer travel in Mexico almost as comfortable as in the United States and a lot more fun. What is lacking in accommodations is more than made up in willingness to help out and I don't think that a motel with ample parking space would ever turn a trailer away. They never did with us.

Roy Olson
Trailerite in Transit

Dear Miss Brenner,

As you know the maps published in MTM have become prized in collections of Mexican art. We hope you will be interested to learn that the Junior Guild of Christ Episcopal, in preparation for its yearly pre-Christmas Bazaar, to be held next December 4th in the Parish Hall, is busily clipping and pasting these beautiful pages to decorate waste baskets which, in the highest sense of the word, are not going to waste, and we feel that there is nothing like a place map to make a place mat. We would like to invite you to the Bazaar so that we many show your our new editions of MTM.

Mrs. John P. Nell
Mexico, D. F.

MEXICO / this month

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How to Get Rich Quick in Mexico:

1). The best bet: win the lottery.



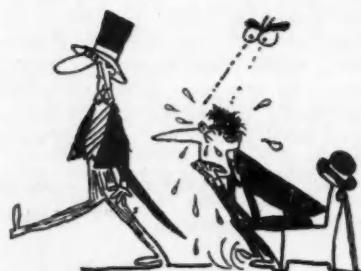
2). Also surefire: Stay put in a café.



3). Marry an heiress.



4). Not so easy but good too: bullfight like Arruza.



5). And... it, it is not a good idea to run weeping to your Embassy.

person to person

President Ruiz Cortines' State of the Union report to Congress at its opening session September 1 was — once again, but this time even more so — an impressive, dramatic recording of a moment, a mood and a man.

The moment, one of a nation a little punch-drunk from blows to the solar plexus, economically: a series of adversities — drought, earthquake, bad market for some products, increasing demands on the budget from the pressures of growth itself.

The man, listing in meticulous inventory the national picture, down to the last mile of highway built or dime of reserves spent, set an example in unassuming integrity and civic courage.

Pessimistic forecasts, which always go along with negative events anywhere, pretty much subsided after the President's steady speech, which went even into the detail of how many buildings had been damaged how much (badly enough to have to be demolished, three).

To govern a nation in these terms — propel economic growth, study and supply needs, (including gardens!) while at the same time cherishing and nurturing civil liberties and all individual rights, is a strange combination of factors in modern times; as if the nation were at the same time an industry, a family, a community and a creed. These overall methods, which put everything to work, from banking procedures to the arts, while safeguarding private enterprise and the right to get up on the hind legs and criticize (as specifically emphasized in the President's speech) have done a job which every other nation in the world afflicted with long-time colonial aches and problems is watching.

This being the condition of virtually every other country in Latin America, Mexico has acquired the authority of proved leadership. Hence in Buenos Aires, the Mexican delegation, headed by Secretary of the Treasury Antonio Carrillo Flores, economist and scholar, found itself talking not only for Mexico, but for — at times — all Spanish-speaking America. At times, also, the contradiction in position, philosophies and Latin America, looked a good bit like West — "East and West; never the twain shall meet".

The road to economic salvation ad-

vocated by U.S. official spokesmen currently — let in private capital from the States and give it all leeway and special privileges — finds many resistances. And, it can be reasonably pointed out that Mexico's method of pulling itself up by the bootstraps, combining public money, and national and international capital, since it has been working pretty well, commands at least some actual attention. Aside from which, no likes to be told what to do or how to do it. An attitude with which most Americans are likely to find themselves completely sympathetic, once they stop to think about it. And it's better politics, too.

All this economic atmosphere turned us to the idea of running a piece by a Mexican spokesman on the BA conference. We were lucky enough to get it from Lic. José Hernández Delgado, head of the Nacional Financiera and one of Mexico's top economic statesmen.

We also thought it might be an idea to tap an experienced American on the subject of do's and don'ts in business America South. Frank Brandenburg, our man, who is peculiarly both a scholar and a business man, threw up his hands and said what was obvious, that the subject couldn't be covered even in a book. Especially, if one included the low-down too on how *not* to do business in Mexico, or elsewhere in Latin America, for that matter.

Pared, digested and boiled to its shortest possible essence, we're publishing the piece on page 22. On this page we're running Bartoli's supplement; his views on do's and don'ts in Mexican business for the newcomer.

The cover? Yes, it is an egg. The egg of Columbus, a proverb in Spanish. The origin, as maybe you already know, is the story that Columbus was told he could as easily stand an egg on end, as sail around the world. So the gently tapped the egg on a table, and forthwith, it stood. We're running it pristine, commemorating symbolically Columbus' discovery on October 12 and also his much larger discovery of the simplicity of putting aside fixed ideas in favor of let's see what's what.

NATIONAL PANORAMA

balance sheet on the buenos aires conference

Lic. José Hernández Delgado
Director General,
Nacional Financiera

1. The Mexican Delegation participated actively and continuously in the First Interamerican Economic Conference where the representatives of 20 countries of this hemisphere met to consider and enact measures on the problems that affect the well being of the American peoples.

2. The balance on the tasks of the Conference is on the positive side. Discussion on the projected Agreement, was carried on in an atmosphere of cordiality and frankness, and work was done on specific problems of economic development, financing, export trade, technical cooperation and transportation. Good solutions were reached in all areas which, with only one exception, were unanimously adopted, thus marking a new high in hemispheric unity.

3. The Declaration of Buenos Aires is significant as a reiteration — in a moment of uneasiness because of the world situation, the formation of the European common market bloc and the growing investments in Africa — of the close solidarity which encourages Interamerican economic cooperation. It reaffirms categorically that the full realization of the destiny of the Americas is inseparable from the economic and social development of its peoples and repeats the intention of the Governments to consolidate conditions which can provide maximum stimulation to the economic growth of each country.

4. The Declaration proposes an increase in Interamerican commercial exchange of mutual advantage, through international cooperation and consultation with relation to basic exports whose prices are subject to excessive fluctuations, and stipulates the orderly disposition of surpluses.

5. In the field of outside financing it unites for the first time international public loans and private investment within the country. This could signify the practical recognition of the important part which the amplification of public credit for development contracts has in achieving a greater increase in private investment in each country. Foreign private investments are guarantees or discrimination spoken of in relation to them. This is again recognition that private foreign capital in our countries receives just and equal treatment before the law with respect to national capital.

6. The Declaration takes a further constructive step, placing technical cooperation within the framework of national development, and empowers the CIES to hold consultations to

(Continued on page 28)

News and Comment

addenda on air services

The bi-lateral U.S.-Mexico air agreement has given air service to Mexico a very large "lift". Cia. Mexicana de Aviación began service to San Antonio on September 10th, and Eastern picked Mexico's Independence Day, Sept. 15-16 to inaugurate its Mexico-New York service. Guest Aerovías México projects extension of both its services south and east. On October 1st the México-Guatemala-Panama flight will be extended to Caracas, Venezuela, making it a short 14-hour flight for passengers from Western United States to Eastern South America. About March 1, 1958, the Mexico-Miami flight will be extended to Lisboa, Portugal. All of which means that Mexico, which has a privileged central position geographically, is finally reaping its rights and rewards air-wise and that you can now take off from the spectacularly handsome Mexico City airport on a direct flight to almost anywhere in the world.

politicians, sports fans and the general public. From their home city of Monterrey, there came a musical troupe to welcome them, as did the Mexico City Typical Orchestra. Not the least of the crowd were the children from various military schools waiting to welcome the baseball boys with impressive trumpet calls. To sum up — it was a madhouse. A joyous madhouse. Not even a drizzle of rain prevented the crowd from receiving their youthful heroes in a manner that the kids will never forget as long as they live.



the little leaguers and their angels

Ed. note: This is a special interview with the team that won the World Championship of Little League Baseball — 14 boys from Monterrey who, when the playoffs began, were so unsure of their chances of winning that they crossed the border with only three-day visas. Then they went to New York as guests of the Dodgers, visited the President of the United States, and returned to Mexico as national heroes. It seemed to us that the best approach to these youngsters, would be a boys'-eye view so we sent our most junior staff member out to bring back a story of their arrival in Mexico City, and here is his report:

At 6:00 p.m. we found ourselves in the middle of a mob of 15,000 fanatics, all anxiously awaiting the arrival of the little heroes. Swelling the crowd were radio and television announcers, newspaper reporters, photographers,

From the moment the baseball boys were able to show themselves at the door of the plane they were virtually kidnapped by the anxious fans who wanted to see their heroes closeup. The boys didn't have even an opportunity to set foot, personally, on their beloved soil. They were seized and carried on people's shoulders down a long lane formed by police grenadiers, representatives of other baseball teams, and the howling public, until they arrived at the official cars that were awaiting them. From the airport they were taken to the Hotel Del Prado. After an hours' rest they were taken to the Social Security Baseball Park, where more homage awaited them. At this time, 8:00 p.m., it was completely impossible to circulate in the streets around the park, either by car or on foot.

Next day we went to the Hotel del

(Continued on page 25)



Photos Rodolfo Guerrero Tostado



Photos David Corona

in October the day of the race

by Fredrick A. Peterson

As all the world knows, on October 10, 1492, Christopher Columbus answered his mutinous sailors with the curt command "Adelante" (Sail on!); and two days later, with the welcome shout of "Land Ho!" a new world had been discovered. Watling's Island, of the Bahamas group, was the first land officially sighted, and since Columbus was sure he had reached the Indies, the inhabitants were therefore Indians. (A Mexican joke has it that on October 12 the Indians shouted too: "We've been discovered!")

It is called *Día de la Raza* (Day of the Race). This means different things to different people, according to their place in the various racial mixtures of this country. The Indian group consi-

Mountain climbers plant universal brotherhood flags on top of Popocatépetl.

More than 4000 people gather for the annual flag race.

Photo David Corona



(Continued on page 24)



in October

the day of the race

Thousands of people jam the Hipódromo for the opening of the racing season.



Indian dancing fraternities perform ceremonies to celebrate the "Day" at the Cuauhtémoc monument.

Photo Frederick Peterson

Photo Marilu Pease



"Look what I found!"

in October

FOCUS ON THEATRE

Current interest and vitality in the Mexican theater will be focused by the first Panamerican Congress October 12-20.



Maria Douglas and Augusto Benedico in a history-making performance of *Joan of Arc*.

Below, a full house absorbed in the Children's Theater. Experimental touches are thrown into even the Spanish classical theater. Below right, these performers are dressed in costumes of tissue paper.



Photos courtesy Instituto Nacional de Bellas Artes



Don Juan at the Teatro Guignol with lifesize puppets.

Mexico's contribution to this drama-packed week will be an extraordinary exhibition of scenic design at Bellas Artes. The Congress, to be attended by representatives from all the American countries, will be on a par with international festivals held in Paris.

Publication of "The Theater in Mexico," which covers the highlights of the past 25 years in Mexican theater, will coincide with the Congress. This book, edited by the fine arts department of Bellas Artes, covers every form of theater — Spanish classical, experimental and even puppets and Guignol. The photos shown here are from the immense range of pictures used to illustrate the book.





Photo Frederick Peterson

As always in Mexico today merges with the past. An ancient city rises out of the ruins at Mitla.

Oaxaca — feudal seat of the Spanish conqueror, Hernán Cortés. In this dreamlike town, you forget the mechanized world marching on a scant 300 miles away.

Photo Marjorie Cordley Rouillion



OAXACA

by Elena Martinez Tamayo

Asked by his Emperor, Charles V of Spain, what prize he wanted for his deeds as conqueror of Mexico, Hernan Cortes answered that he wanted the valleys of Cuernavaca and Oaxaca and all the lands between — the land of perpetual spring, never hot or cold, with beautiful clean air and star-filled nights.

Just before your plane lands at the city of Oaxaca after an hour and 45 minute trip from Mexico City, it will swoop low over the mountains of red earth which mark the valley's entrance. On these mountains are the ruins of Monte Albán — pyramid-like mounds with wide open spaces surrounded by oblong shapes that were ancient ball courts and other pre-hispanic structures which take you in one swift leap into the very core of Oaxaca's history, into the very center of its customs and traditions.

The Zapotecs, who built Monte Albán long before Cortes arrived, left a great number of tombs and temples. Their recent excavation reveals the existence of a sacred city and pantheon, demonstrating remarkable architectural skills and talent for working gold. It is an impressive monument to the great cultures of the Zapotec and the Mixtec whose spiritual heritages are still reflected in the present-day life of Oaxaca.

Later, when the Zapoteca were pushed out by the more warlike Mixtecs, they built the city of Lyobaa, "place of rest or of the dead." Mitla, as it is called today, is made up of five principal groups of buildings. Each wall

of the palaces is a stone mosaic — the individual blocks of carved stone fitted with such mathematical precision that they are self-sustaining without mortar and form a different geometrical design on every wall. At the entrance to the Palace of Columns is the column which visitors embrace to find out how many more years they will live.*

The Mixtecs also left masterpieces of art, such as the dazzling collection of jewelry which has given Tomb 7 at Monte Albán its fame as the richest tomb in America. These pieces are made of gold, silver, jade, pearl, turquoise, coral, shell, alabaster, jet, obsidian, amber and the bones of sacred animals. Of particular interest are the large gold breastplates and ceremonial rings decorated with mythological fi-

This clay head corresponds roughly to 700 AD.



Photo Frederick Peterson

gures. There is a great pearl, the size of a pigeon's egg, as well as marvelously carved jade jewelry, earplugs of obsidian and vessels of alabaster worked until they are transparent. These pieces, and many others, are on exhibition in the Regional Museum of Oaxaca City.

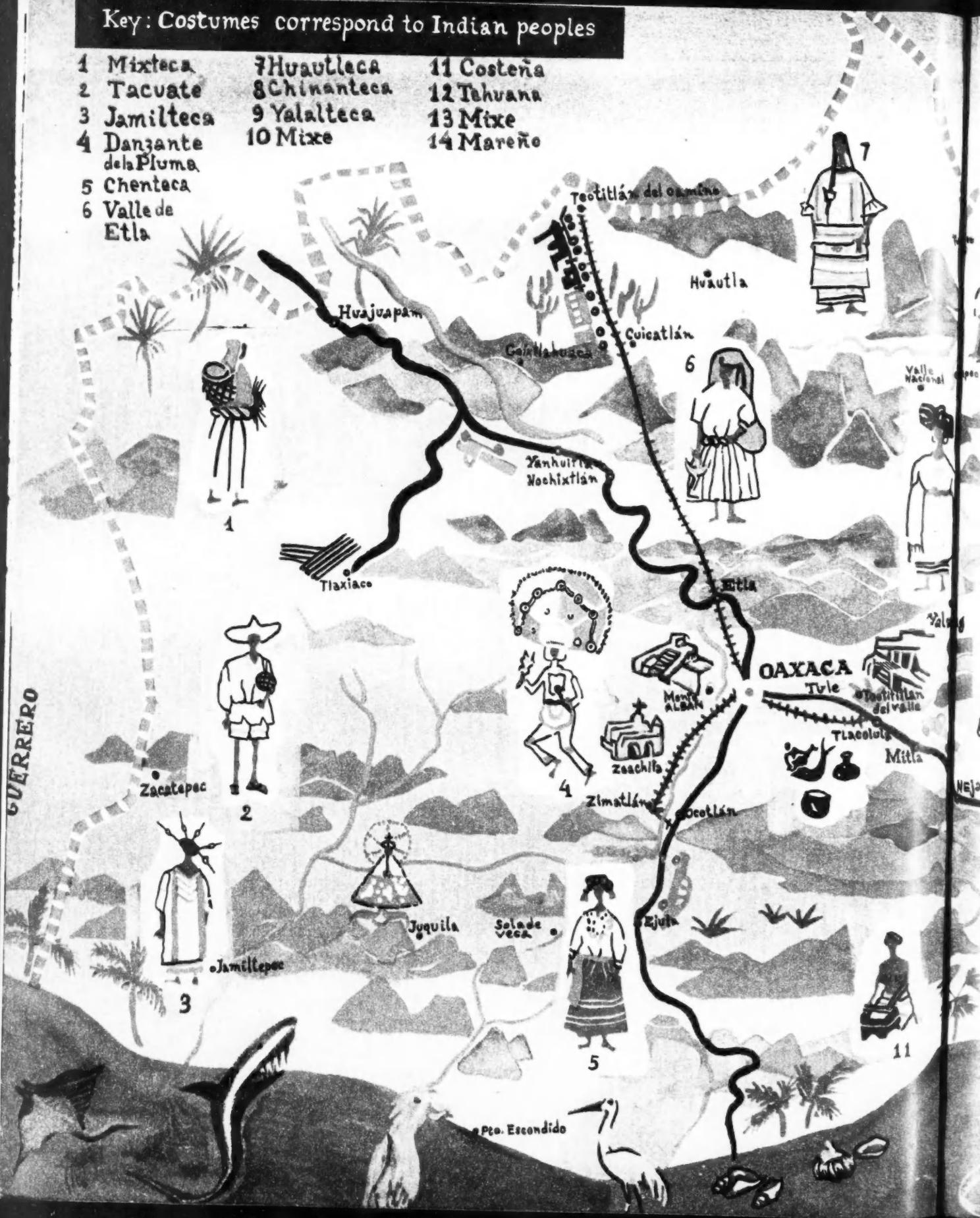
The state of Oaxaca is in itself a great mosaic of 13 clearly defined Indian groups, each with its own language or dialect deriving from the two great branches of Zapotec and Mixtec peoples. There are no less than 35 different regional costumes in the state. Particularly notable for their individual character and elegance are those of the Yalalteca (in the mountain region southeast of Oaxaca) and of the Tehuana (on the Pacific end of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec).

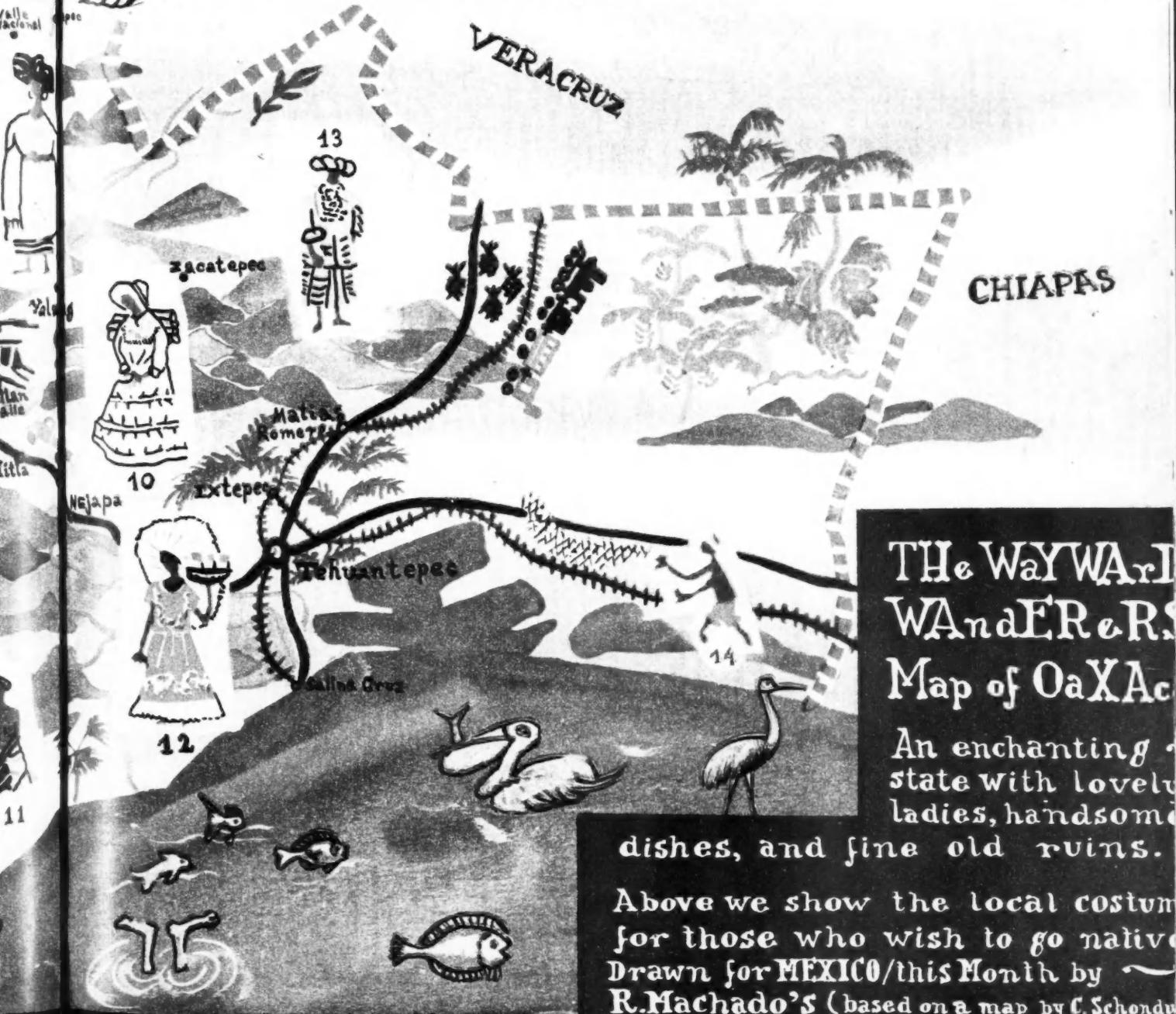
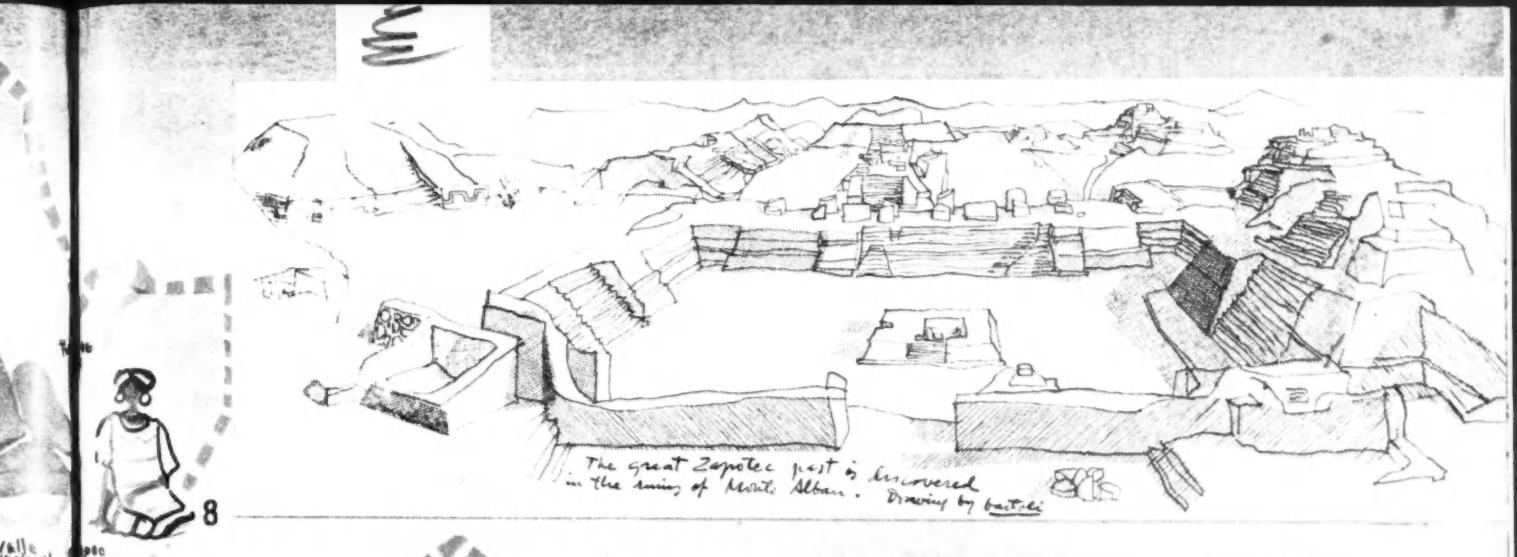
(Continued on page 16)

* How? Why don't you take a trip to Oaxaca and find out?

Key: Costumes correspond to Indian peoples

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|------------|
| 1 Mixteca | 7 Huautleca | 11 Costeña |
| 2 Tacuate | 8 Chinanteca | 12 Tehuana |
| 3 Jamilteca | 9 Yalalteca | 13 Mixe |
| 4 Danzante
dela Pluma | 10 Mixe | 14 Mareño |
| 5 Chentaca | | |
| 6 Valle de
Etla | | |





THE WAYWARD WANDERERS MAP OF OAXACA

An enchanting state with lovely ladies, handsome

dishes, and fine old ruins.

Above we show the local costume for those who wish to go native. Drawn for MEXICO this Month by ~ R. Machado's (based on a map by C. Schondu)

OAXACA

(Continued from page 13)

The Yalalteca woman's costume consists of a gaily embroidered knee-length tunic or *huipil*, a full skirt of heavy handwoven cotton and a turban-like headdress of black wool.

The more worldly Tehuana's everyday costume is a brief *huipil* which hangs straight from her shoulders to her waist and an ankle-length ruffled skirt flounced out by a lacy petticoat. Her fiesta dress is an explosion of embroidered flowers and leaves on velvet set off by gold necklaces, bracelets, earrings and a headdress of pleated lace. She is only enhancing the beauty for which she is justly famous throughout Mexico — a beauty of line, high sharply-carved cheekbones and regal carriage. More than a few painters have tried to capture the beauty of the lovely Tehuana rocking gracefully forward and back on heel and toe, unconscious of the jar of water or food-laden basket on her head.

Fiestas are an integral part of the hardworking Mexican's life. All work stops and as one elderly Tehuana says — "We like to dance and drink and sing as hard as we work on the other days." A *zandunga* from the marimba — "wood that sings with the voice of a women" — heralds the opening of a Oaxaca fiesta which can last for several days. There are many different kinds of fiestas: weddings, the traditional

velas, "El Lunes del Cerro" (see MTM, July, 1956) which was the ancient Indian's homage to the Goddess of Agriculture, dedicated after the coming of the Spaniards to the Virgin del Carmen, and special village celebrations. Almost the entire month of December is fiesta time: Christmas *posadas*, the day of the Virgin de Guadalupe, and the tremendous fiesta for the Virgin de la Soledad, Oaxaca's patron saint, on December 12. Regional dances like the Feather Dance of Teotitlan del Valle and the *zandunga* are an important part of every celebration.

The Oaxaqueño is a great lover of music. Almost every little town has its own orchestra or band. The native music of the south is soft and gentle: the animated revolutionary songs and marches of the north and central sections of Mexico are not heard here. Waltz tempo or minor keyed sentimental songs are more to their liking. The

Oaxaca pottery, too, is of special interest. The table pottery is fired with the Spanish glaze process which so far has not been bettered anywhere. The famous black pottery of Coyotepec, twenty minutes from Oaxaca, is used for great jugs and little bells and toys which are charming examples of folk art and feeling. Market day in Oaxaca City, where you can find all these things, is Sunday.

Oaxaca food is noted for its flavor and variety. Chocolate, made from a local cacao bean of excellent flavor, retains its prehispanic form and is mixed with water. A gourmet will have an exciting adventure sampling egg bread, cheeses, special sausages and *mole* (rich meat sauces) that come in black, green, red and yellow.

The Spanish conquest left behind a rich architectural legacy in the convents of Yanhuitlán and Coixtlahuaca, the temple of Tlacolula and the fabulous church of Santo Domingo, the first in America constructed in the



Oaxaca Hymn, itself, is a waltz, *Dios Nunca Muere* (God Never Dies).

In Oaxaca City's *Plaza de Armas* two open air concerts a week — Thursday evening and Sunday morning — are given by the State Band under the direction of Diego Innes, internationally known musician who has guest-conducted such orchestras as the Philadelphia Symphony.

Oaxaca is also one of Mexico's most important centers of the popular arts. Finely worked leather, tempered machetes and daggers on a par with those of Toledo, Spain, and some of the most beautiful wool serapes to be found in all of Mexico are made here.

magnificent style of a cathedral. The history of the order of Santo Domingo is carved into the arch above the choir area and the walls and altars are completely inlaid with baroque carving. There are many other churches, such as La Soledad, dedicated to Oaxaca's patron saint, and the La Enseñanza cathedral, which partially recreate the era of colonial splendor in Oaxaca... It was during this period that the city was nicknamed the "Emerald City" because of its many buildings constructed with a green volcanic stone.

Oaxaca has given Mexico two of her most famous men. The greatest was

(Continued on page 19)

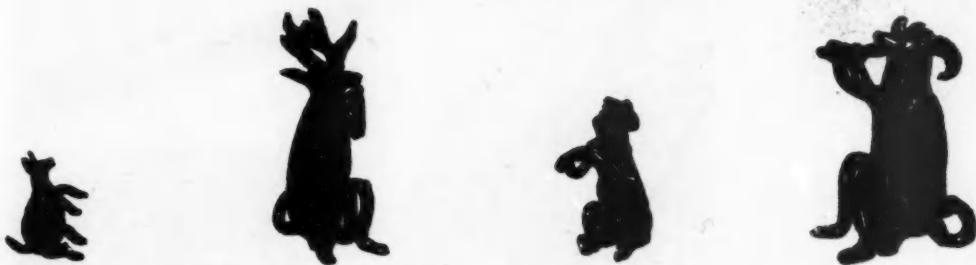


Drawn by Jorge Enciso

OAXACA

The young bride makes sure no rain will enter her marriage. Primitive symbolism in an ancient ceremony still used in the small villages.

Oaxacans love music as you can see by the cheerful idols below.



Tehuantepec women are famous for their grace. The girl below is dressed for a fiesta. Right — weaving hats.

Photo Trixi Gleesen



Above: Photo Jorge Greene
Below: Photo Papaloapan Comission



OAXACA



Photo Marjorie Cordley Rouillion



Zapotec warrior — his headdress is important to him too.

The well-dressed woman always wears a hat. The pottery figurine on the left is an obvious stylesetter and the young Tehuana (below right) unselfconsciously sports her clay cap.



Photo Lowell Weeks

OAXACA

(Continued from page 16)

Benito Juarez, first governor of the state, who later became President of the Supreme Court and finally achieved presidency of the Republic. Juárez, a poor Zapotec Indian, became the decisive factor in Mexican history through the Reform Laws of 1857, one of which bears his name, and the rallying figure of Mexico in its fight against the French Empire. He died in office not many years after the French were driven from Mexico and Emperor Maximilian executed. His character is best expressed in his own famous phrase which has become a cornerstone of Mexico's national creed: "Respect for the rights of others is peace."

Porfirio Diaz, a native son of Oaxaca, began his army career as Juarez's protege. A descendant of the warlike Mixtecs, Diaz had his first triumphs in the Wars of Reform and French intervention in Mexico. He later governed the Republic for 34 years — the most complete Dictator in the history of the country and the most conservative liberal known.

Juarez's statue, which stands on a little hill near the city of Oaxaca with his arm out towards the horizon, points almost directly to the railroad station and Pan American highway which connect Mexico City with this region of contrasts so entirely colored by its Indian traditions that it seems another world. And yet — not quite.

Photo Trixi Gleesen



Photo Lowell Weeks

Above, men drive to work on the roads of their grandfathers. Below, the women sell tortillas and fruit. The young lady (below left) is a public stenographer! Her headdress is a European baby's dress. Found after a shipwreck, it was appropriated and copied by the te-huana women.

Photo Marjorie Cordley Rouillion



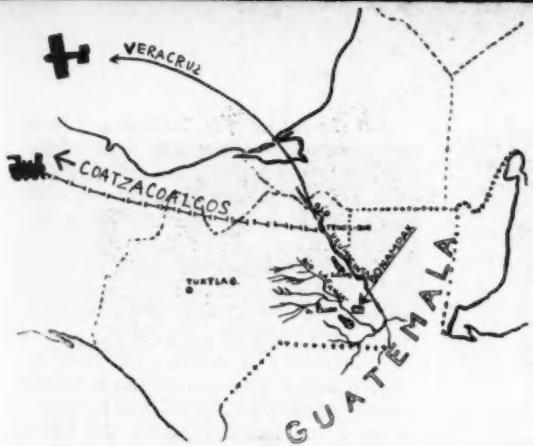
A Lacandón Indian worships at the ruined altars.



One of the finest examples of Old Empire Mayan mural painting. This scene is part of a connected story.



Photos Manuel Alvarez Bravo



BONAMPAK, six days by mule train, or two hours by private charter plane. Full arrangements can be made with Pedro Pech, experienced jingle guide, in Tenosique, Tabasco. If you're in the plane class, arrange for time in Tenosique to send a crew ahead to clear the air-strip. (Jungle overgrows it fast). This takes about two weeks.

Below: A detail from one of the murals.

The figures in the murals are very realistic, done with a fine sense of anatomical structure and with impeccable drawing. All the paints used seem to have been of mineral or earth origin, except the black which was probably a carbon derivative. One expert thinks that the murals were painted after the plaster dried, but both the artists who spent months studying the murals and copying them, believe that they are true frescos, painted on the wet plaster.

Comparatively little archeological research has been done at Bonampak. Findings to date indicate that the city was not one of the great Mayan cultural or political centers. It was probably a dependency of Yaxchilan which is about twenty miles away, on the Usumacinta River. It seems to have flourished from about 400 to 800 A.D. The murals were probably painted around 600 A.D. Future investigations may change all these dates.

Although not totally inaccessible, a trip to Bonampak is actually an expedition, not to be undertaken except by experienced explorers or who-cares adventurers. Above is a sketch showing location, communication, and advised method of procedure.

P.S. You are not allowed to remove keepsakes.

Report on

Bonampak

by Patricia Fent Ross

The dead city of Bonampak lay deep in the rain forest of the valley of the Lacanha River in Chiapas. For centuries it was forgotten by all men except a small band of Lacandon Indians who, once a year, trudged through the jungle to lay offerings on the ruined altars of their ancestors.

Then in February, 1946 the Lacandones took two white friends, Carl Frey and John Bourne, to their ancient shrine. These men recognized the ruins of a Mayan city and reported it to the National Institute of Anthropology. But archeological sites are so common in Mexico that one more roused little interest until May of that year when Giles G. Healey, who was making a motion picture on Mayan culture for United Fruit, went to see the newly found Mayan ruin.

It consisted of a number of buildings in the almost inaccessible jungle of the northeast corner of Chiapas. Architecturally it was inferior to other Mayan ruins, and except for two good stelae the sculpture was scant and of little interest. But in one building, almost covered with vegetation and missed by the earlier visitors, Mr. Healey found the walls covered with fantastically beautiful mural paintings. And the world became aware of Bonampak.

The Bonampak murals are not only the most complete but by far the finest examples of Old Empire Mayan mural painting yet discovered. The ceremo-

nial room containing the murals faces northwest and consists of three rooms in a line, each with a door in the northwest wall. The walls of the vaulted interior of all three rooms are completely covered with the paintings. The scenes of the murals appear to tell a connected story, probably an event in the history of the city, beginning with the eastern room and continuing through to the third room at the western end of the building.



foreign capital in mexico



by Frank R. Brandenburg, Ph. D.*

Business experience in one's native land plus the brains and energy for success are important, certainly, for success in Mexico as well, but not enough. Knowledge of local laws and commercial practice, of banking and financial customs, of economic needs and capabilities can make all the difference between actual loss or spectacular growth.

Reasons why some foreign investments succeed and others fail, therefore can almost invariably be traced to shortsightedness in observing and adapting former practices to one or another factor here. "How to do business in Mexico", as an objective of serious investors, should keep very much in mind that this is another country. Certain points or principles crucial to good procedure have emerged from the experience of firms or persons who have done well here. Though there is much more that can be said regarding specific problems, these principles apply to all foreign investment and are therefore set down, though briefly, here.

(1) *Foreign Investment Should Enter in Partnership with Mexican Capital.* Some foreigners insist that 100% ownership is either desirable or essential, or both. Nothing could be further from the Mexican view. In the first place, Mexican law explicitly prohibits foreign capital from owning a majority of the shares of a Mexican corporation. Of course there is no difficulty in circumventing the intent of the law by placing nominal ownership in Mexican law firms, and thus effectively retaining exclusive ownership.

* Formerly Professor, Wharton School of Finance & Commerce, University of Pennsylvania; associated with the Foreign Policy Research Institute; serves as a consultant on Latin American affairs to industry and government.

This facade fools neither the public official nor any Mexican businessman who has ready access to incorporation papers registered before the Mexican Government. In the second place, more interestingly, foreign capital that joins with Mexican capital eliminates certain resentments and acts as a safeguard. Finally, Mexican partnership, in line with both the spirit and letter of the law, offers joint investment efforts that enjoy true cordiality, with Mexicans themselves in all-out support of the new corporation in those important battles which always arise in the development of business operations.

(2) *Long Term Investments, Coupled with Reinforcement of Earnings, are Preferred Over Other Forms of Foreign Capital.* One of the major problems of Mexican industrial expansion is capital: the very high interest rates attached on loans by local banks. Such rates frequently erase the otherwise attractive features of long-term investments, a condition which has kept local financing in the hands of private residents and the quasi-governmental lending institution, Nacional Financiera. Unfortunately, insufficient private capital is available to keep abreast of needed economic expansion. Though short-term investment is ordinarily met with local capital, Mexican business looks to foreigners and banks (with lower interest rates) to supply capital for the larger investments of longer duration. Once bank loans are repaid, investment schedules that incorporate plans for plowing at least part of the profits back into the Mexican economy are preferred in all official and private policy, to those exporting their total profits. Regardless of investment schedules, however, free currency still reigns and the foreign investor has no difficulty in exchanging Mexican currency or other hard currencies or in sending money outside the country if he so chooses.

(3) *Royalties for Technical Know-How and Show-How Should Not Exceed a Fair Percentage of Earnings.* The industries most needed to complete the basic Mexican industrial development are in the chemical, chemical-allied and petrochemical fields. All these enterprises require technology, much of which is as yet unavailable here. Mexico recognizes this shortcoming and believes expenses incurred in laboratories attached to the home corporation should be shared by a plant in Mexico enjoying the fruits of such technology. In most instances, a "fair percentage" should not exceed five percent of net earnings. This is also in line with credit policies of banking institutions in Mexico as well as in New York, Essen, Rome or Tokyo.

(4) *Consultation With Reputable Financiers, Businessmen, Economists, And Government Officials Should Precede Foreign Investment And Continue Through The Life Of An Investment.* Too many investors believe that contact with a well connected Mexican politician is the magic key to the entrance and success of foreign investment. Reputable businessmen, in reality, avoid politics just as much as possible. In fact, not a few otherwise solid business proposals fail of practical realization because self-styled politicians have become involved. This is not to say that consultations with government officials should not be made: the Ministries of the Treasury and National Economy, and the Bank of Mexico and Nacional Financiera employ highly competent economists. In fact, the best government economists are in the same professional brackets as outstanding economists in the United States, Germany or Great Britain. For example, Antonio Carrillo Flores, Gilberto Loyo, Rodrigo Gómez and José Hernández Delgado, heads of the four aforementioned government dependencies, have distinguished international reputations as economists as well.

A foreign investor should contact banking officials, businessmen enjoying solid reputations and established consultants. Consultants such as William Richardson, retired head of the National City Bank of New York, Mexico City Branch; Ernesto J. Amesqua, the outstanding authority on insurance, and president of the Mexican Red Cross; Frank Hobson, retired Vice-president of Pefoles (American

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Metals); and Howard Klein, Mexican representative of Krupp Industries, are of the calibre of private individuals that a foreign investor should consult. Foreigners expect too much from law firms. Market research, for example, should be properly conducted by market analysts, not law firms. And this same point applies to other business and technical problems.

(5) *Machinery, Raw Materials, And Human Resources Obtainable In Mexico Enjoy Official Protection And Precedence Over The Same Commodities From Abroad.* This principle requires little explanation: Mexico defends local and foreign capital alike when incorporated into Mexican business. This is accomplished through tariffs that protect the nation's industry from competitive products offered on the world market.

(6) *Foreign Capital Seeking A Return Of The Oil Industry To Private Capital Is Wasting Its Energies And Is Unwelcome.* The exploration, development, refining, and distribution of oils is firmly committed to government control through Petróleos Mexicanos, an official administrative agency. There are possibilities in which foreign capital can join together with Mexican private capital in developing a petrochemical industry or related fields but public ownership will uncontestedly continue to dominate the major Mexican oil industry.

(7) *Anticipation of Preferential Treatments Through The Intercession Of The Embassy Or Legation Corresponding to The Foreign Investor's Nationality Is Wishful Thinking.* Judicious treatment of foreign capital, long hence granted equal privileges with domestic capital, has established Mexican investment policy as one of the most liberal in the world. The foreign investor may obtain much assistance from his diplomatic or consular mission resident in Mexico, but, expectation of special treatment simply because an investor possesses what he may regard as a more precious nationality than the Mexican is ridiculous as well as inane. American, German, Italian, Britisher, Frenchman, Japanese, Canadian, or Spaniard: all are treated equally in Mexico.

(8) *Integrity, Fair Play, And A Facility In Spanish Earn For The For-*

(Continued on page 25)

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the day of the race

(Continued from page 9)

ders that "race" means them dominantly. So, dancing fraternities perform their ceremonies at the monument to Cuauhtémoc (the last Aztec Emperor), in the heart of the bustle and traffic of modern Mexico City.

Business and government—as well as the professions—in Mexico today are dominated, however, by the mestizo group, which is mixed Spanish and Indian and makes up the majority of the population. They claim that they combine the best of both races, so that *Día de la Raza* really means them, as a new race which was formed by dramatic history.

And finally, Spanish societies, claiming Columbus as their man, hold spe-

cial festivities at their exclusive clubs. As folks say in Mexico, "*A cada quien su propia raza*" (To each his own race).

But the Day of the Race is also, amusingly, a day of various other kinds of races. At the Hipódromo de las Américas the formal racing season opens. It is a socialite day at the Jockey Club and thousands of just people congregate at the beautiful track too, sipping cocktails, tequilas, or coke, as the case may be.

The most remarkable of all these festivities, however, occurs on the top of majestic Popocatepetl. Mexico has about 400 mountain-climbing club, with a total membership of 15,000 altitude-seekers. It has been their custom for many years to hold a ceremony on Popocatépetl called *Fiesta de la Raza* (Race Day Festival), planting the flags of sister republics (the Latin American

countries) in the volcano crater, together with the flag of Castille, under which Columbus sailed.

In 1942 this tradition was amplified to include all the nations of the world, extending the sense of brotherhood to mankind everywhere. The Mexican mountaineers wrote to alpinist clubs throughout the world, asking them also to hold special ceremonies to celebrate human brotherhood. Mountaineers in each country are asked to climb to the top of the highest nearby mountain and join there in ceremonies signifying a spirit of brotherhood in a worldwide sense of good sportsmanship.

In Mexico this took the turn of planting the flags of all the countries of the world in the crater of Popo, without regard to curtains, or creeds.

Each flag is entrusted to the care of a club and it is the sworn duty of that club to plant the flag on Popo. A special colorful ceremony is held at the return and delivery of these flags, accompanied by folk dances, ballet and symphonic music, arranged by the International Mountaineer Brotherhood.

So now each year, on the first weekend after the Day of the Race, approximately 4,000 people gather at the foot of Popo on the night before the climb. The associations *Consejo de Seguridad del Montañismo* and *Socorro Alpino México* are in charge of issuing the passes to climb, and of patrolling the mountain. A strict inspection of equipment and passes is made, and usually about half are turned back for faulty equipment or other reasons.

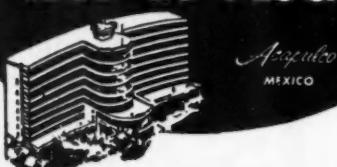
At 4 am the starting whistle is blown and the groups are permitted to begin the climb. Only one route is permitted to climbers, which leads over Las Cruces. The average climb takes six hours, but the swiftest groups make it in four. Attempts to turn the occasion into a marathon or speedrace are discouraged.

People wishing to participate this year should contact *Consejo de Seguridad del Montañismo*, at San Juan de Letrán 80 (office 305, Tel. 21-18-13) in Mexico City, Monday to Friday from 7 to 9:30 pm, for regulations and passes. Safety rules will be rigidly applied. In case atmospheric conditions make the ascent dangerous the climb will be suspended, and the ceremony will be held at Tlamacaz at the foot of Popo. Over 18,000 people have climbed Popo in the past 20 months without any deaths, and the mountaineers wish to stretch this record indefinitely. Columbus himself couldn't do better.

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foreign capital

(Continued from page 23)

foreign Businessman The Respect Of The Mexican. Technicians who learn Spanish, who show patience in explaining technical equipment and who expect no more than a fair financial return for their labors soon win the unqualified friendship of the Mexican people. If they marry Mexican women and avoid entering "foreign colonies", they will usually find even greater success. All of these procedures are frequently impossible for the foreigner-become-resident to meet. But they explain in part the unusual popularity enjoyed by Germans in particular and businessmen of other nationalities whose conduct has gone along these lines.

Conclusions. As these principles should indicate, foreign capital is not only welcome in Mexico but it can meet with the unqualified support of Mexican private capital, government lending institutions, and the Mexican Government. Many sound investment opportunities still await foreign capital. Perhaps more attractive than all, foreign capital incorporated into Mexican business definitely enjoys the same advantage as local capital. Compared with other countries, Mexico grants unusual tax concessions to new industries. Subsidies also are given on occasion. In addition, electric power and fuels are sold comparatively inexpensively. Free currency exchange and unrestricted export of capital are added attractions. An abundant labor supply is available, and Mexican courts treat collective bargaining disputes in an eminently fair manner.

Moreover, Mexico enjoys a political stability deeply entrenched into the nation's social institutions. Finally, the foreign investor should also remember that 1958 will bring Mexico City only four hours by plane from New York and Chicago, three and one-half hours from Los Angeles, and perhaps little more than an hour from Houston. Foreign capital will find few investment climates anywhere in the world that can compare favorably with the outstanding features of Mexican investment.

little leaguers

(Continued from page 8)

Prado to try and capture the impressions brought back by the boys.

We found one of the kids running down the hall and with an expression on his face that spoke of having just been up to some mischief. We stopped him first.

"Can you help me?" I asked him. "Sure, what can I do for you", he answered me in that agreeable accent which people of the northern regions possess. "Tell me, what is your name and what position do you play?" "My name is Baltazar Charles and I cover second base". I couldn't concentrate on the questions I should ask, because I was completely fascinated by so much happiness among the boys. I didn't receive the impression of individual rivalry or envy, but on the contrary it was rather astonishing to see so much sense of responsibility and companionship, accompanied by the kid jokes that they were playing on each other. I asked my friend Baltazar where I could find the great hero, Angel Macias. "Hold on a second, I'll get him", he answered and ran into Macias' room. A few seconds later he returned accompanied by the great little pitcher who achieved what so many others have dreamed of — to pitch a perfect game without letting anyone touch first; a *really* perfect game! Not to mention that he can pitch with either arm! Upon asking him what he felt like after winning that game, he answered with a smile, "I felt kind of funny, because I had been pretty nervous when I realized that I was going to pitch a perfect game. But now it all seems like a dream". After these words I said goodby, because the boys were called to lunch, after which they were to be presented on a television program.

While the boys ran to the dining room I had the opportunity to exchange words with their Coach, Mr. Huskins, better known as "Lucky", who said he was from Wisconsin, although he feels himself to be Mexican because he has lived 11 years in Monterrey. Abusing his hospitality I asked him to tell me his personal opinion of Macias. He answered, "There is nothing to tell. From the first moment that I saw Angel pitch, I knew that we had the championship in our hands."

Jorge Franco.

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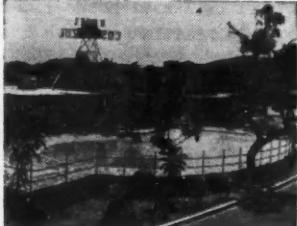
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Mexico City Daily Bulletin. Gómez Farías 41. Tel. 16-69-60. General tour info.

Mexican-North American Cultural Institute, Hamburgo 115. Tel. 25-16-54 25-16-55. 25-16-56.

National Tourist Department, Juárez 89. General travel information.

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The News, Morelos 4. Tel. 21-23-35 46-69-04. 46-68-40. Worldwide and Mexican news, with UP, AP, INS coverage, US columnists and comics.

oaxaca stops oaxaca city hotels

Hotel Victoria — Rooms in the main hotel building, European plan, single 50 pesos, double - 80 pesos. For American plan add 50 pesos per day per person. The bungalows are, European plan, single - 70 pesos, double - 120 pesos, 3 persons - 160 pesos. For American plan add as above.

Marqués del Valle — Interior rooms, European plan, single - 30 pesos, double - 45 pesos. For American plan, single - 65 pesos, double - 115 pesos. For rooms facing on the main plaza of Oaxaca, European plan, single - 50 pesos, double - 65 pesos; American plan, single - 85 pesos, double - 135.

Oaxaca Courts — European plan, single - 35 to 60 pesos, double, 40 to 75 pesos; American plan, single - 75 to 100 pesos, double - 120 to 155 pesos.

Monte Albán — European plan, single - 23 pesos, double - 40 pesos, 3 persons - 50 pesos; American plan, single - 44 pesos, double - 92 pesos, three persons - 113 pesos.

NIGHT SPOTS



La Terraza, on Insurgentes near Ciudad de los Deportes. Two shows featuring singer Irma Carlon. Two orchestras alternate from 6 p.m. No minimum.

Flamigos, on Insurgentes just past Ciudad de los Deportes. Principal attraction at this fashionable restaurant is the famous Puerto Rican singer Virginia López. Minimum.

Gitanerías, Av. Oaxaca and Puebla.
Restaurant bar with Spanish atmosphere. Continuous show of Spanish dances, songs, and acts. No minimum.

Hotel Continental Hilton. In the Virreyes, eat to the tune of two orchestras, one under the direction of Vicente Garrido. Minimum.

EI Paseo, Reforma 146. International cuisine accompanied by piano music. No minimum.

E1 Eco, Sullivan 43. Name your jazz and it's there — New Orleans, Dixieland, Bebop, rock and roll and even Afro cubano. No minimum.

Afro, Hotel Plaza Vista Hermosa.
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famous Aida Quartet from Habana.
No minimum.

Quid. Puebla 152. Enjoy excellent international cuisine while listening to pianist Pepe Jaramillo and organist Nacho Garcia. Nightly shows by Elvira Rios.

Picos Pardos, Dinamarca 13. The romantic Vera Cruz music at its best.

Rincón de Goya, Toledo 4. Restaurant with Spanish atmosphere and continuous entertainment. Floor shows at 11 and 1. Minimum.

Rancho San Felipe at San Felipe de Agua — European plan, single - 23 pesos, double - 40 pesos, 3 persons - 50 pesos; American plan, single - 44 pesos, double - 92 pesos, three persons - 113 pesos.

Plaza — European plan, single - 25 pesos; double - 30 pesos. Lunch - 12 pesos: breakfast and supper à la carte.

In addition to the hotels above, at the Casa Elpidia or Miguel Cabrera 17 you can eat both Oaxaca and American food. Family style, it is nevertheless the place where everyone gathers as Doña Elpidia's hospitality and food are famous.

Oaxaca stops interesting places

Mitla

The city of the dead. See article on Oaxaca in this issue. These famous ruins deserve more than a day's visit. You can spend the night at the La Sorpresa for 35 pesos including meals.

Yagul

Outside the town of Tlacolula near Oaxaca City. These ruins are now being excavated by Mexico City College Center for Regional Studies in Oaxaca.

Salina Cruz

One of Mexico's important ports. If you're a sportman, bring along your rifle and fishing rod. The Isthmus of Tehuantepec offers excellent fishing and plentiful wild duck, rabbit and deer. You can even snag an occasional iguana. Guides? Just smile and wave your arms a bit and you'll have a crew of chamaos going along just for the adventure. There are two hotels near the main plaza.

Tehuantepec

The heart of the Tehuana legend of beautiful women and gay fiestas. There is one hotel to which anyone will direct you.

Juchitán

One of the most beautiful towns on the Isthmus, particularly enjoyable during its traditional fiestas in May and August. This is the place to buy one of those colorful woven hammocks.

Monte Albán

A treasure hoard of the Zapotec and Mixtec cultures. See Oaxaca story in this issue.

La Ventosa

A small fishing village on the coast can be reached by taxi from Salina Cruz. Beautiful, quiet beach, good fishing and duck hunting. Accommodations will be a hammock rented from restaurant owner, Don Jesus Mendoza. PS His wife cooks wonderful meals.

Note: To visit these towns on the Isthmus you can either take a plane to Ixtepec, about one hour, or have the fun of a second-class bus ride from Oaxaca City to Salina Cruz, about 9 hours. There is also a first-class bus that takes about 7 hours.



gamut of moles and other adventures

The state of Oaxaca may be full of lovely ladies, fantastic costumes and fine old ruins (our central map says so) but it also has a corner on some of the most exotic tastes that ever set the salivary glands to titillating. Where to begin?

—With the *moles*, those thick, rich sauces for meat or fowl that in Oaxaca come in a gamut of colors not equalled elsewhere in the rest of Mexico, which contents itself mostly with red or green.

Black *mole*, the *moles de gala* used only for the most festive occasions, is made of ground-up toasted tortillas, *chile pasilla*, *chile ancho*, chocolate, almonds, raisins, sesame seed and bananas. In this you put turkey.

Green *mole* (pork tastes best with this) is made from ground little green chiles, green tomatoes, mint and *hoja santa* (literally "holy leaf"), which looks something like a very large grape leaf and tastes very much the same, like the pickled grape leaves the Armenians use).

Then there is yellow mole, for either beef or pork. This is made from *masa de maíz* or tortilla dough, and *chile guajillo*.

Red *mole*, usually for beef, is a simple one of just *chile ancho* and tomatoes ground together. Of course, each cook throws in her favorite herbs.

—Or shouldn't we give top billing to the Oaxaca tamales, not cylindrical in shape but rectangular. They are filled with bits of meat or sausage and raisins, and then wrapped in banana leaves to steam. On the Isthmus of Tehuantepec they make these tamales from iguana meat — not available at the corner grocery, true; but if you're down there and there is iguana meat to be had, don't miss trying this one.

Then there are the tortillas, which are 12 to 16 inches in diameter. Rolling them into *tacos* takes practice — like rolling your own — but when it's done you don't have to worry about preparing anything else for that meal,

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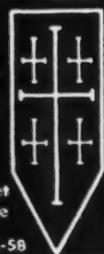
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and they come in two flavors — plain and sweet.

—We hesitate to mention this, not because it's not a most interesting, flavorful food (probably full of vitamins, too), but because there may be some conformists among you who simply cannot "stomach", if you'll pardon the expression, the thought of eating fried grasshoppers. But if you're truly the adventurous type, the procedure is: remove the legs, then fry or roast them (squeeze a little lime over them) and serve them for hors d'oeuvres or aperitifs (to whet the appetite). A crunchy, nutty flavor that is good with drinks. And exotic indeed!

—And as long as we are on the subject of insects, we might as well take up maguey worms. As their name might suggest they eat and live on the maguey plant, that spike-leaved member of the cactus family from which the Indian make their own form of firewater, in Oaxaca called *mezcal*. Tequila is also made from the maguey, but a different variety, and it tastes different. In Oaxaca the maguey worms are sort of scrawny (the plant is too, comparatively) and so they aren't used for food, but they are thrown into the mezcal to give it their own special flavor, and then it is called *mezcal de maguey*. Often put up in those little squat handsome black pots, which are worth having even if mezcal isn't your poison. When bottled, the worm is supposed to be included. It's an astonishing sight but is supposed to be your guarantee of the finest.

—On the sweet side, Oaxaca is famous for the great variety of fruit that grows there; so you find exquisite concoctions of preserved and candied fruits, sweets made of coconut, eggs and nuts, and fruit sherbets, of which probably the most spectacular is a shocking-pink sherbet made from the red tuna or cactus fruit.

—There is another Oaxaca dish which cannot properly be called good, nourishing food, although it is eaten. We are referring to those miraculous mushrooms which produce mirages, and we'll take them up in our November issue (which will be concerned with spooks, ghosts and other *ultratumba* manifestations) under the general heading of, "Mushrooms, Sacred and Profane".—V.G.

national panorama

(Continued from page 8)

prevent difficulties, and not only, as in the past, to resolve existing problems.

7. The practical measures which were adopted in other Resolutions of the Declaration include: the creation of a Commission of Basic Products (Resolution XXXIII) with a permanent character within the CIES, to "Study the factors which determine production, price tendencies on demand for basic products; the possible impact which the European Common Market can have, as well as any other economic group that may be formed outside of this Continent". For this resolution the Mexican proposal on "Problems of Prices and Markets of Basic Products", was taken into consideration.

8. Resolution XL advocates the gradual and progressive establishment of the Latin American Regional Market. Mexico contributed the basis for this resolution with the proposal, "Widening of Inter-regional Markets in Latin America".

9. The unanimous support of all the Delegations to work jointly towards having the BIRF make loans to finance local costs of projects and programs of development in Latin America (Resolution XXI) was achieved through Mexico's proposal, "Public Financing of Economic Development through International Credit Institutions".

10. Other Mexican proposals incorporated and unanimously approved were Nos. IV on "Activities of Technical Cooperation of the OFA"; XXII on "Maritime Statistics"; XXV on "Strengthening of the CIES"; XXVI on "Interamerican Economic Conferences"; and XXX on "International Protection of Industrial Property".

11. Mexico also prepared a proposal on "Observations of the Mexican Government on the Pre-project of the Economic Agreement", which was used in the debates of Commission I with reference to the Agreement.

12. In conclusion, Interamerican economic policy has taken one more step forward with the deliberations and work of the Buenos Aires Conference, toward its objectives of achieving effective cooperation to create strong national economies which benefit their peoples, so that they can live with dignity, responsibility and hope.

13. In accordance with the instructions that the Chief of the Mexican Delegation received from the President of the Republic, our Delegation acted at all times under the injunction to work towards strengthening Inter-American order. Such strengthening was achieved — without renunciation of the firm principles which are traditional for our country — through the adoption of balanced formulas reconciling interests within the great family of American peoples.

MEXICO

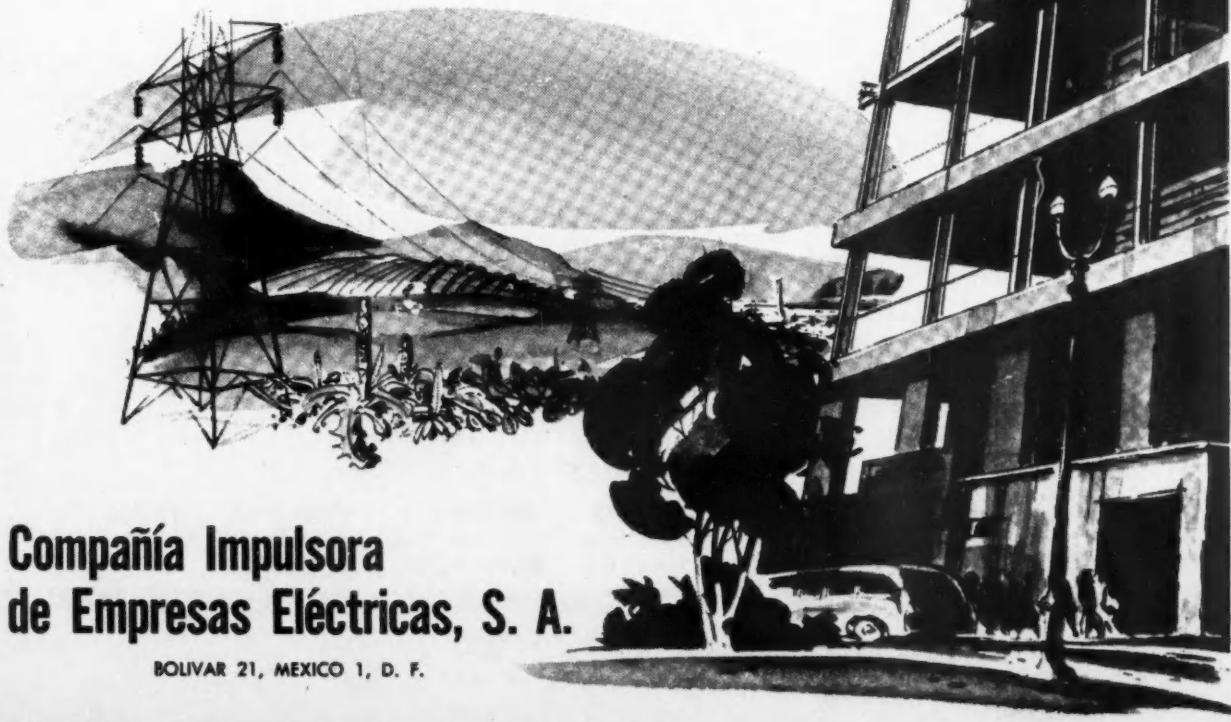
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